

of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Fancy Pink Alaska Salmon * * * Cable Brand."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On May 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6734. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. * * * v. 50 Cases * * * Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9090. I. S. No. 8893-p. S. No. C-916.)

On June 25, 1918, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 50 cases, each containing 48 cans of salmon, consigned on November 16, 1917, by F. C. Barnes Co., Seattle, Wash., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Ironton, Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Washington into the State of Kentucky and thence into the State of Ohio, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Fancy Pink Alaska Salmon * * * Cable Brand."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On February 27, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6735. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 25 Cases of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 9092. I. S. No. 3827-p. S. No. E-1058.)

On June 28, 1918, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Supreme Court of said District, holding a district court, a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 25 cases of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Washington, D. C., consigned on or about May 6, 1918, by S. M. Robinson & Co., Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped and transported from the State of Maryland into the District of Columbia, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Big T Brand Tomato Pulp Made from Pieces and Trimmings of Tomatoes. Packed by S. M. Robinson & Co., Baltimore, Md."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy and decomposed animal and vegetable substance.

On February 6, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

J. R. RIGGS, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

6736. Adulteration and misbranding of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. 138 Barrels of Vinegar. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 9093. I. S. No. 19861-p. S. No. C-914.)

On June 26, 1918, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and con-